

Noun

The word which denotes a person, place, animal or things is called Noun.

For Example:- Mohan, Boy, Pen, Teacher etc

There are five kinds of Noun

- 1) Proper Noun
- 2) Common Noun
- 3) Material Noun
- 4) Collective Noun
- 5) Abstract Noun

Proper Noun

The words which denotes a particular person, place, animal or things is called proper Noun.

For Example:- Mohan, Allahabad etc.

Common Noun

The words which denotes a common person, place, animal and things is called Common Noun.

For Example:- Boy, City, Book, Dog etc

The word which denotes whole class is called common Noun.

(आस्तिक) Theist :- Common Noun

(आतंकवादी) Terrorist :- Common Noun

Material Noun

The word which denotes material is called material Noun. It can not be counted.

Note:- जिन पदार्थों से दूसरे वस्तुओं बनाया जा सकता है (प्रत्यक्ष रूप से) उन्हें material Noun कहते हैं।

For Example:- Gold, milk, curd, wood, plastic, cloth etc.

Collective Noun

The word which denotes collection is called collective Noun.

For Example:- Army, Crowd, clans, Team etc.

Abstract Noun

The word which denotes quality, action or state is called abstract Noun.

For Example:-

1. Ty:- Honesty, Beauty, Sogacity, calamity.
2. ry:- Bravery, salavery
3. ance:- Importance, annoyance.
4. ence:- Difference, Intelligence, Confidence.
5. Sal:- proposal.
6. ment:- Assessment, movement.
7. tion:- Evaluation, Condition.

8. dom:- wisdom, Kingdom
9. sion:- Allusion, Delusion
10. ness:- Kindness.
11. ism:- Theism, Terrorism
12. ice:- Practice, Choice, advice
13. edge:- Knowledge
14. Love, hatred, affection, Truth
15. Game Name:- Cricket, Hockey
16. Disease Name:- Septicemia etc.

Abstract Noun

Noun: Number

There are two types of number (noun) :-

Singular

Plural

Rule No 1:- समान्यतः Singular Noun के अंत में s लगाकर Plural बनाते हैं।

Rule No 2:- यदि Singular Noun के अंत में 'i' या 'fe' हो तो उसके स्थान पर -ves का प्रयोग करके Plural बनाते हैं।

Self - Selves

Exceptional:-

Roof - Roofs

Proof - Proofs

chief - chiefs

Hankchief - Hankerchiefs

Dwarf - Dwarfs

Staffs - Staffs

Beliefs - Beliefs.

Rule No 3:- यदि Singular noun के अंत में 'y' आये तथा 'y' से पहले Consonant आये तो 'y' के स्थान पर -ies लगाते हैं।

City :- Cities

Country :- Countries.

* यदि 'y' के पहले vowel लगा हो तो 'y' के बाद 's' का प्रयोग करते हैं।

Toy - Toys

Donkey - Donkeys

Boy - Boys

Monkey - Monkeys

Rule No-4:- यदि Singular Noun के अंत में x, sh, ch, o, ss etc आये तो इनमें "es" जोड़कर Plural बनाते हैं।

Box - Boxes

Batch - Batches

Class - Classes

Potato - Potatoes

Mango - Mangoes

Tomato - Tomatoes

Exceptional:

'o' से पहले vowel रहने पर केवल "s" लगा है।

Video - Videos

Radio - Radios

Bamboo - Bamboos

Kilo - Kilos

Photo - Photos

Dynamo - Dynamos

Piano - Pianos

Rule No 5:- Compound Noun के main word में 's' का प्रयोग करते हुए Plural बनाते हैं।

Father-in-law - Fathers in law
 Sister-in-law - Sisters in law
 Step brother - Step brother

Rule No 6:- कुछ ऐसे singular noun हैं, जिनके बीच के letters में परिवर्तन करके Plural बनाते हैं।

Man - Men
 Tooth - Teeth
 Foot - Feet
 Mouse - Mice
 Louse - Lice

By adding:- en/ren

Ox - Oxen
 Child - Children

Rule No 7:-

Cloth
 Cloths (बिना सिले कपड़े)
 Clothes (सिले कपड़े)
 Fish
 Fish (एक प्रकार की मछलियाँ)
 Fishes (कई प्रकार की मछलियाँ)

Rule No 8:-

Woman teacher - women teachers.
 Man servant - Men servants.

Rule No 9:-

Brother
 Brothers (सगे भाई)
 Brothren (संस्था के भाई)

Q What is the plural form of People?
Ans Number of People - Both Singular Plural.

People - (लोग)

People - (राष्ट्र - नागरिक)

} verb, noun - both

verb - श्रवना, जागह देना

noun - प्रजा के लोग

* fish (Both Singular and Plural).

Noun: Case

There are five types of cases

- 1) Nominative / Subjective case (कर्ता)
- 2) Associative / Objective case (कर्म)
- 3) Vocative / nominative of address (संबोधक)
- 4) Possessive case / Genitive case (अधिकार संबंधी)
- 5) Case in apposition (समाधिकरण)

Nominative Case

The word which denotes subject is called nominative case.

For Example:- Mohan helps Sohan
(nominative case)

Objective Case

The word which denotes object is called objective case.

For Example:- Mohan abused sohan yesterday.
(Objective case)

इसको पहचान Direct object या Indirect Object के माध्यम से की जा सकती है।

Direct Object = What + Action (क्या)

Indirect Object = Whom + Action (किससे)

Example:- Mohan gave some books to Rohan in the class

Some books - Direct object

Rohan - Indirect object

He taught them English well here today.

well - adverb of manner

here - adverb of place

today - adverb of time

Vocative Case

The word which denotes 'terms' of address is called vocative case.

For Example:- Ramesh ! Stand.

Possessive Case

The word which denotes possession and relation is called possessive case.

(1) मोहन की पेन - Mohan's pen
(सजीव है, इसके लिए दोनों तरीका सही है) - the pen of mohan.

(2) इस पेन की स्याही - The ink of this pen
(ये निर्जीव है, इसलिए सिर्फ of use होगा)

लड़कों का हॉस्टल - Boy's hostel (x)

Boy's hostel (✓)

लड़कियों का हॉस्टल - Girls' hostel (x)

Girls' hostel (✓)

बच्चों के खिलौने - Children's toys (✓)

यदि Plural noun के अंत में 's' लगा रहे तो केवल Appostrophe (') का प्रयोग करते हैं और possessive बनाते हैं।

Which word is given in possessive form?

Mohan's brother is dancing here.

Mohan's or Mohan's brother?

Case in Opposition

The noun which denotes the word which is given the first is called case in opposition.

Example:- (1) Mohan, our captain, is a good man.
- our captain.

(2) Kalidasa, a great dramatist, was the Shakespeare of India.

A great dramatist.

(3) Sohan, our leader, will win this election.
our leader.

Gender

The word which denotes sex is called gender.

There are four types of gender.

1. Masculine gender
2. Feminine gender
3. Common gender
4. Neuter gender

Masculine Gender

The word which denotes male sex is called masculine gender. Ex - Drake (बल्ल-तरु), Administrator (प्रशासक), Gender (लिंग), Gentleman (सज्जन), Lade (लडाक), Sultan.

Feminine Gender

The word which denotes female sex is called feminine gender. Ex - Duck.

Goose

Mare

Lass

Administratrix

Sultana

Note:-

fertility (उपज/जन्म), Peace (शान्ति), Love (प्रेम), Grace (कृपा) की बात. की जाय तो words feminine Gender होंगे।

Ex:- Love, Mercy, Truth, justice, earth, River, Moon, Spring, Autumn, hope, modesty (विनम्रता), soul, Beauty.

इससे शब्द जो Superiority (सर्वोच्चता), Power (शक्ति), Violence (हिंसा) का बोध कराते तो वे masculine gender होंगे।

Ex:- Sun, Summer, winter, Ocean, war, Time, Death, Crime

Common Gender

The gender which denotes both male or female son is called common gender.

Ex:- Student, Child, Infant
Doctor, Baby, Neighbour
Teacher, Friend
Engineer, Orphans.

Neuter Gender

The gender which denotes neither male nor female sex is called neuter gender.

Ex - Table, Pen, book, fan, bag, Tree.

Note:- Baby, Infant, Child आदि common gender हैं लेकिन इनका प्रयोग neuter gender की तरह करते हैं (वाक्य प्रयोग में) इनके साथ 'Its' का प्रयोग करते हैं।

Pronoun

Pronoun is the word which is used instead of noun.
Ex - He, she, it, you, we, they, etc.

Pronoun Table

Person	Subjective	Objective	Possessive (Adjective)	Possessive (Pronoun)	Self form
I	I We	me us	my our	mine ours	myself ourselves
II	You Those	You These	yours Thy	your Thine	yourself Thyself
III	He She it they Noun	him her It them	his her Its their	he's hers — theirs	himself herself Itself Themselves

Rule No(1):- Pronoun का Subject form, subject के रूप में आ सकता है लेकिन Pronoun का Objective form, subject के रूप में नहीं आ सकता ।

Ex :- Correct the following sentences

(1) You and me helped Mohan.

You and I helped Mohan.

* main verb के पहले Subjective form use होगा (me-I)

(2) Mohan gave she and I some books.
Mohan gave her and me some books.

(3) You and her played well yesterday.
You and she played well yesterday.

(main verb के बाद objective form use होगा).

Rule No(2):- Possessive adjective सदैव अपने noun लेता है जबकि Possessive Pronoun कभी भी अपने बाद noun नहीं लेता है।

(1) This pen is my
This is my pen.

or

This pen is mine

* Fill in the blank.

(1) Your teacher is great

(yours / your / mine)

Rule No (3):- Self form का प्रयोग verb के पहले Subject के रूप में कभी नहीं किया जा सकता है।

Q.1 Myself have helped her brother well.

In about sentence which part is not correct.

⇒ Myself.

Correct:- I have helped her brother well.

Rule No(4):- Emphatic Pronoun

He himself came in this city.

He availed himself in our there.

Example:- (i) में himself of का प्रयोग subject के तुरंत बाद किया गया है। अतः यह Emphatic Pronoun है।

Example:- (ii) में himself का प्रयोग main verb के बाद object के रूप में किया जाता है। अतः इसे Reflexive Pronoun कहेंगे।

Rule No (5):- यदि दो या दो से अधिक person's of pronoun आए तो इनके अंकों का सही क्रम 2 + 3 + 1 होगा।

Ex:- I, you and he played Cricket well.

You, he and I played Cricket well.

Rule No(6):- यदि दो या दो से अधिक pronoun से करें,

V. Imp ** गलती करने अथवा भूलने का भाव व्यक्ति होता है तो pronoun के अंकों का सही क्रम 1 + 2 + 3 होगा।

I, You, he and I are Criminals.

I, you and he are Criminals.

Q you, he and I have forgetting our book.

I, you and he have forgetting our book.

Q. you, She and I have Committed mistake.

I, you and She have committed mistake.

Rule No (7):- Reciprocal Pronoun

each other, one another

↓
Reciprocal Pronoun

Note:- each other का प्रयोग दो के लिए जबकि one another का दो से अधिक के संबंध में करते हैं।

Q. Mohan, Sohan and Rohan are helping each other.

* Mohan, Sohan and Rohan are helping one another.

Rule No (8):- Demonstrative Pronoun

This / That / These / Those / such / the same.

Note:- * यदि उपर्युक्त words के बाद noun का प्रयोग हो तो उन्हें Demonstrative adjective कहा जाएगा।

* यदि इनके बाद Noun का प्रयोग न हो तो उन्हें Demonstrative Pronoun कहा जाएगा।

* This is my pen (demonstrative Pronoun)

* This pen is mine (demonstrative adjective)

Rule No (9):-

Distributive Pronoun

Each everyone

Either Neither

Distributive adjective

Each everyone

Either Neither

यदि उपर्युक्त words के बाद Noun दिया गया हो, तो उन्हें Distributive adjective कहेंगे।

इनके बाद Noun नहीं रहे पर उन्हें Distributive Pronoun कहेंगे।

Example:- Each boy is dancing
(Distributive adjective)

Each of the boys dancing
(Distributive pronoun).

Rule No (10):- Distributive Adjective

Each :- प्रत्येक (दो या दो से अधिक)

Every :- प्रत्येक (दो से अधिक)

Either :- दोनों में से कोई एक

Neither :- दोनों में से कोई नहीं

Structure:-

D.A + Noun (Singular) + verb (Singular)

Correct about sentences

Imp 1) Every boys is good here (correct about)

Every boy is good here

Rule No (10):- Distributive Pronoun

Structure

D.P. + of + the + Noun (Plural) + verb (Singular)

1) Each of the players is playing well.

* Each of the players is playing well.

(each - demonstrative pronoun है क्योंकि इसके बाद noun गले है।)

* of the के बाद आने वाला noun plural number होता है पर each, either, neither व everyone के साथ verb singular use होता है।

2) Neither of the boys have played today.

* Neither of the boys has played today.

Rule No (11):- Relative Pronoun

1) I know the boy who helped him.

Relative pronoun का Subjective form है - who क्योंकि उसके बाद क्रिया लिखी है।

The boy whom he abuses is very good.

Relative Pronoun का Objective form है - whom क्योंकि इसके बाद Subject का use है।

This is the pen which is yours is very good.
Subjective form -

The pen which is yours is very good.
Subjective form -

(5) The Pen that he gave me is very good.
Objective form

(6) The boy that you help is very good.
Objective form

(7) I know the pen that was brought by you yesterday.
Subjective form.

Note 1:- उपर्युक्त उदाहरणों में दिए गए who, whom, which तथा that Relative pronoun हैं क्योंकि इनका प्रयोग 'जो', 'जिसे', 'जिस' आदि अर्थ में हुआ है। तथा ये दो वाक्यों को जोड़ने का कार्य करते हैं।

2:- यदि इन words के बाद verb आता है तब इसे Relative Pronoun का Subjective form कहेंगे। तथा इसके पुराने बाद Noun या Pronoun आने पर इसे objective form कहेंगे।

⇒ The dog which I saw was very dangerous.
(who/whom/which)

3:- Who तथा Whom का प्रयोग (living things) हेतु किया जाता है।

4:- Which का प्रयोग (Non-living things) तथा Animals हेतु किया जाता है।

5:- That का प्रयोग living तथा Non-living दोनों के लिए किया जा सकता है।

Fill in the blanks :-

The boy whom he thought is very sincere (who/whom/which)

*(who नहीं होगा क्योंकि who के बाद verb आता है)

who + verb (who subjective form है)

This is the boy who knocks my door (who/whom/which)
(who न ले तो that का प्रयोग कर सकते हैं)

Rule No (12) :- Indefinite Pronoun

Everyone	Someone	Anyone	No one
Everybody	Somebody	Anybody	Nobody
Everything	Something	Anything	Nothing...

[A] उपर्युक्त words English grammar में Indefinite Pronoun कहे जाते हैं।

⇒ इनके साथ अणि वाला क्रिया सदैव Singular होगा।

Everyone ~~have~~ helped my brother (correct)

Everyone has helped my brother

Note! उपर्युक्त सभी word Indefinite pronoun है यदि आये
या Animal आरु तो यह लिखना है।

[B] Some, few, little, enough, many, one, two, three

⇒ ये सभी words भी Indefinite Pronoun है परन्तु यदि इनके बाद तुरन्त Noun का प्रयोग (few boys) किया गया हो तो इन्हें Number of adjective कहेंगे।

Example! - Some boys , some of the boys

↓
Adjective

↓
Indefinite Pronoun.

Imp (1) One should do this duty (X)
⇒ One should do one's duty (✓)

Fill in the blanks with suitable / appropriate words

⇒ One should do one's duty (one's / he's).

Rule (13):- Interrogative Pronoun

Interrogative Pronoun

Who, whom, whose, whic

What

Interrogative adjective
whose, which, what

⇒ यदि अग्रलिखित words के बाद Noun का प्रयोग किया जाए
ये (whose, which, what) Interrogative pronoun adjective
कहे जाएंगे।

⇒ यदि अग्रलिखित words के बाद noun का प्रयोग न किया जाए
इन्हें Interrogative Pronoun कहा जाएगा।

(1) Which is your pen?

Interrogative Pronoun

(2) Which pen is your's?

Interrogative adjective.

Types of Pronoun

- (1) Personal Pronoun
- (2) Reciprocal Pronoun
- (3) Distributive Pronoun
- (4) Demonstrative Pronoun
- (5) Relative Pronoun
- (6) Indefinite Pronoun
- (7) Interrogative Pronoun.

Pronoun: (case)

Subjective Case

- who

Objective Case

- whom

Genitive Case / Possessive - whose

Pronoun: Gender

Masculine Gender (he)

Feminine Gender (she)

Common Gender (they)

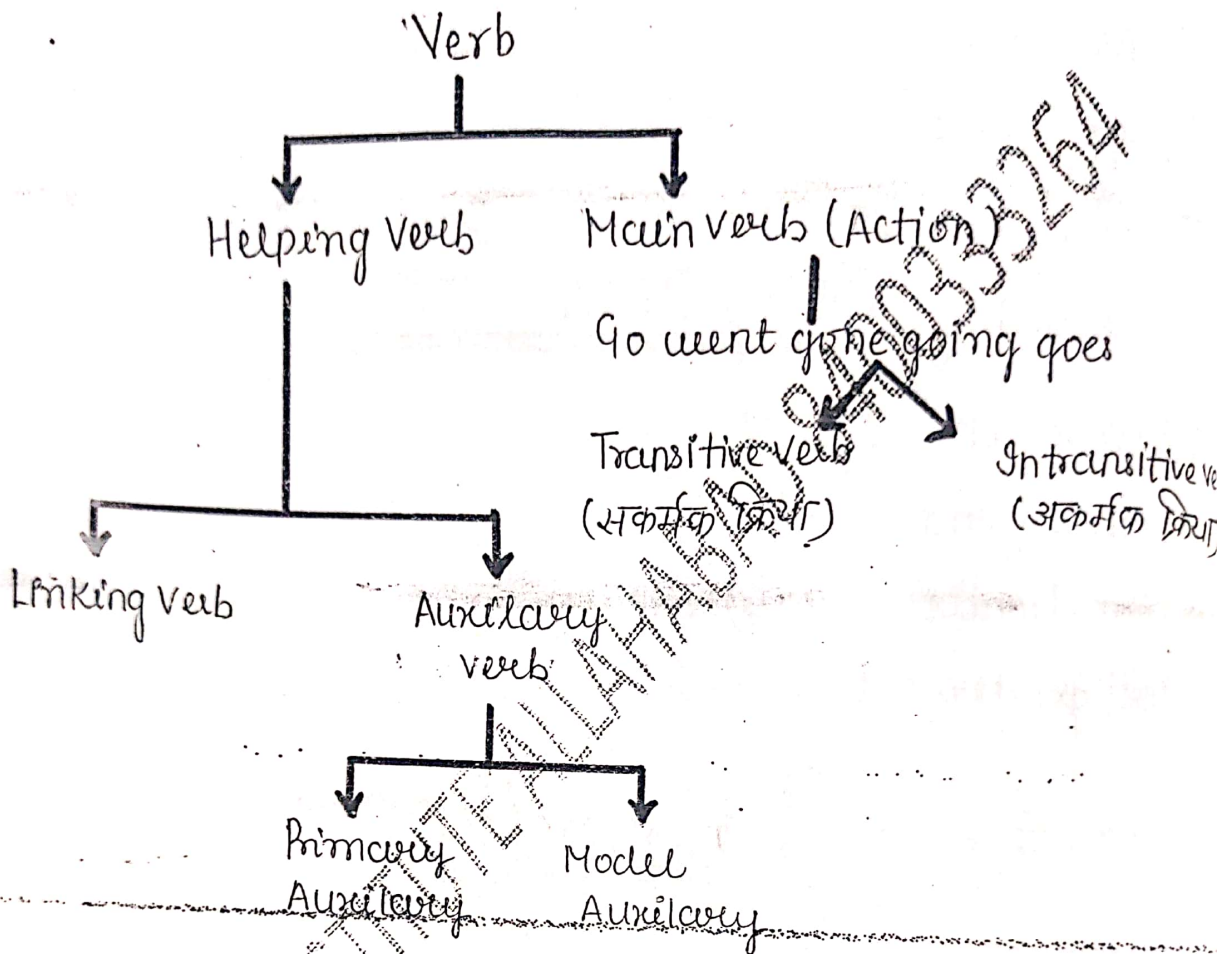
Neuter gender (it)

Pronoun: Number

Singular (he)

Plural (they)

Verb



'To be' :- is / am / are
was / were / ~~are~~
do / does / did
has / have / had

can, could, might, may
will, would, shall, should.

Ought to, must

Need, dare, used to

इन्के तुरन्त बाद Verb का 1st form ही प्रयुक्त होता है।

Linking verb :-

(1) He is honest

(2) He is playing well.

Example 1st में दिए गए helping verb के साथ main verb का प्रयोग नहीं किया गया है अतः इसे Linking verb कहेंगे जब की Example 2nd में helping verb के साथ-साथ main verb भी दिया गया है। ऐसे helping verb को Auxiliary verb कहेंगे।

Linking verb कहेंगे जब की example 2nd में helping verb के साथ - 2 main verb भी दिया गया है। ऐसे helping verb को Auxiliary verb कहेंगे।

Transitive and Intransitive Verb

Example:-

(1) The Child walked in the courtyard.

(Intransitive verb)

(2) He abused (Transitive verb) (अप्रत्यक्ष कर्म)

(3) He Played (Transitive verb)

(4) Mohan taught (Transitive verb).

What + Action

Whom + Action

किसे / किसके लिए

{ कर्म जानने के लिए क्रिया के
उसे सम्बोधित प्रश्न पूछना
चाहिए। }

(5) He ran on the roof

(Intransitive verb).

Note:- What + Action तथा Who Whom + Action से प्रत्यक्ष रूप से अथवा दिया हुआ (अप्रत्यक्ष hidden) उत्तर मिल जाए तो ऐसे main verb को Transitive verb कहते हैं। तथा इनसे उत्तर न मिलने पर main verb को Intransitive Verb कहते हैं।

Example:-

(1) He slept in the room (Intransitive verb)

(2) I sent a letter (Transitive verb)

(3) She helped me yesterday (Transitive verb)

(4) I gave (Transitive verb) (hidden object)

(5) She knocked (Transitive verb) (hidden object).

Note:-

- (1) उपर्युक्त उदाहरणों में Example 1st में दिया गया Slept Intransitive Verb है, जब कि example 2nd or 3rd में Transitive रूप से Object दिया गया है।
- (2) Example 4 व 5 में अभ्यस्त रूप से Object दिया गया है, अतः ये भी Transitive Verb हैं।

Lexical Verb

- (1) He is a good man
'is' main verb = Lexical verb = full verb = principal verb.
- (2) He played well
main verb
- (3) He has given me some books
helping verb or Auxiliary verb - has
main verb - given
- (4) I have a pen.
main verb.

Note:- यदि is/am/are, was/were, has/have/had आदि Sing दिये गए हैं (अथ main verb नहीं दिया है) तो इन्हें English grammar में main verb अथवा principal verb अथवा lexical verb (आविक क्रिया) कहते हैं।

Example:-

(1) He is a good man
⇒ main verb

(2) He is playing.
auxiliary verb

Note:- She became a teacher.
She appeared unhappy.

1. Ex '1st' में दिया गया 'is' linking verb है, लेकिन ex '2nd' दिया गया 'is' linking verb नहीं है। इसके साथ एक main verb (Playing) दिया है।

2. Become, seem, appear, look, taste आदि सम्बोधित शब्द linking verb की तरह प्रयुक्त होते हैं अर्थात् ये linking verb होते हैं।

सभी main verb, linking verb नहीं हो सकते पर सभी linking verb main verb हो सकते हैं।

Marginal Auxiliary verb

Used to
Can
Need

{ क्योंकि ये helping verb और
main verb दोनों तरह use
करे जाते हैं }

Impersonal Verb

It rained
It thundered

इस प्रकार कार्य जो मानव द्वारा नहीं किये जाते हैं। वे Impersonal verb कहलाते हैं। उपर्युक्त उदाहरणों में दिख रहा main, thunder (गरजना) आदि कार्य मानव द्वारा नहीं किये जाते हैं। इसलिये इन्हें Impersonal verb कहा जाता है।

Strong Verb :-

(1) Sing sang sung

(2) Give gave given

जिन action में vowel में परिवर्तन करके IInd और IIIrd form बनाया जाता है वे Strong verb कहलाते हैं।

Weak Verb :-

{ Play Played played }
{ Teach Taught Taught }

Regular verb

IIInd, IIIrd form
same है

{ Teach Taught Taught }
{ Play Played Played }

Irregular verb.

Ist, IIInd, IIIrd form

अलग - अलग है।

{ go went gone }

Weak verb है regular verb होते हैं।

Static verb :- ऐसे main verb जिनका प्रयोग Progressive Tense (continuous Tense) में नहीं करते हैं वे static verb कहलाते हैं।

Love, hate, believe, understand, smell, feel, think, know
belong to

1. I hate you
2. I know you
- * I am hating you
- * I am knowing you

Types of some other importance verbs :-

Dynamic verb :- ऐसे verb जिनका प्रयोग Progressive Tense में कर सकते हैं, ऐसे main verb को dynamic verb कहते हैं।

[Fly, write, play, dance]

- * He is playing cricket.

Verb: Prominent Uses:-

Rule No(1):- Should Must Ought to
तुम्हें यह पुस्तक पढ़नी चाहिए।
you should read this book.

तुम्हें यह पुस्तक अवश्य पढ़नी चाहिए। (जरूर/निश्चित है).

you must read this book.

तुम्हें अपने अध्यापकों का सम्मान करना चाहिए (नैतिकता).

you ought to respect your teachers.

Note:- सभी model verb के साथ main verb के 1st form का ही प्रयोग करते हैं।

Rule No(2):- He used to play chess. (वह चैस खेलता करता है।)
(only past action).

He is used to play chess. (वह चैस खेलता करता था और अब भी खेलता है।)
(Present action).

used to = आदत दिखाना है।

He uses to play chess. (x)

He Play chess. (v)

Present Indefinite में uses to का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। आदत दिखाने के लिए Simple translation rule ही लागू है।

Subject के बाद used to अथवा uses to का प्रयोग करके वाक्य नहीं बनाया जा सकता है।

Rule No (3):-

Can → Power / Ability
ताकत क्षमता

May → Possibility / Permission
संभावना अनुमति

(1) आज वह यहाँ आ सकता है।
He may come here today.

(2) आज वर्षा हो सकती है।
It may rain today.

(3) मैं यह बक्सा उठा सकता हूँ।
I can lift this box.

Rule No(4):- use of may and might

(1) may → more possibility (use in present tense)

(2) might → less possibility (use in present tense).

(1) The weather is cloudy so it may rain today (may/might)

(2) The weather is not cloudy so it might rain today (may/might)

Rule No(5):-

(Lest → should)
कहीं ऐसा न हो

(1) Walk Carefully lest you should fall here
(may/might/should)

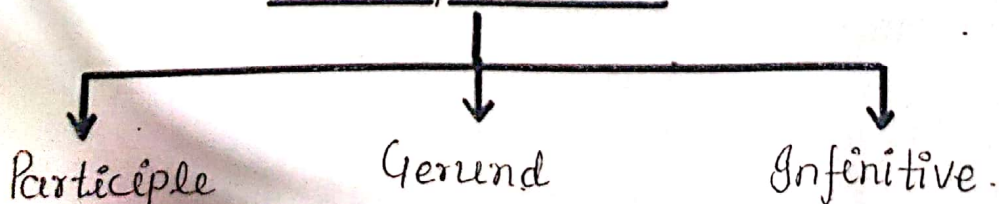
(2) Make haste lest you should miss your train
(may/might/should)

Rule No(6):-

(1) Come what may, I will get success
(may/might/should)

Rule No(7):-

Non-Infinite Verb



[A] Participle verb:

- 1) Present
- 2) Past
- 3) Perfect

1. Present Participle

जब verb के ing form (IV form) का प्रयोग adjective की तरह होता है तो इसे ही Present Participle कहते हैं।

14) A dancing boy fell down.

ig dancing is present participle.

उपर्युक्त उदाहरण में Dancing का प्रयोग Present Participle की तरह हुआ है।

2. Past Participle

जब verb का IIIrd form adjective की तरह कार्य करे तो ये Past Participle होता है।

15) A tired boy fell down.

Tired is past tense participle.

16) I found his lost purse.

lost is past participle.

उपर्युक्त उदाहरणों में tired तथा lost का प्रयोग Past Participle की तरह हुआ है।

Perfect tense में use होने वाले verb past participle होते हैं।

She had helped

I have helped today.

3. Perfect Participle

Having + IIIrd form

- (1) Having completed, his work, he went to school.

[B] Gerund

जब verb के IV form (ing form) का प्रयोग noun के रूप में किया जाता है तो यह gerund कहलाता है।

- (1) Walking is good for health.
noun - gerund - walking

* उपर्युक्त उदाहरण में walking का प्रयोग noun के रूप में हुआ है। अतः इसे gerund कहते हैं।

- (2) Smoking is injurious to health.

[C] Infinitive

- (1) I want to play chess.
To play - Infinitive

- (2) I want to dance and to sing here (x)

I want to dance and sing here (✓)

↳ (Base Infinitive).

- (3) let him to dance

let him dance

Base Infinitive.

* let के साथ base infinitive का प्रयोग होता है।

डा

Active and Passive Voice

Active Voice :- The verb denotes the action done by Subject is called active voice.

Example:- Mohan teaches English.

Passive Voice :- The verb denotes the action done by object is called passive voice.

Ex (a) English taught by Mohan

(b) It is taught

(c) This chapter was taught.

Note:- उपर्युक्त दोनो उदाहरण (b व c) passive voice के हैं, क्योंकि इनके Subject कार्य नहीं कर रहे हैं।

Tense	Helping Verb (A.V)	Helping Verb (P.V)
Present Indefinite	Do/ Does	is/am/are
Present Continuous	is/am/are	is being /am being/are being
Present Perfect	has/have	has been/have been
Present Continuous...	has been/have been	No Passive -
Past Indefinite	Did	was/were
Past Continuous	was/were	was being /were being
Past Perfect	had	had been
Past Perfect Continuous	had been	No change.
Future Indefinite	will/shall	will be/shall be
Future Continuous	will be/shall be	-
Future Perfect	will have /shall have	will have been/shall have been
Future Perfect Continuous	will have been/shall have been	-

- Active से Passive बनाने कुछ सामान्य नियम हैं।
1. Subject को Object तथा Object को Subject बना देते हैं।
 2. Passive voice के helping verb का प्रयोग करते हैं।
 3. Passive voice में noun verb के IIIrd form का प्रयोग करते हैं।
 4. नये Object से पहले by का प्रयोग करते हैं।

Rule No (1):

(a) Mohan is playing Cricket

* Cricket is being played by Mohan.

N.S + H.V (Passive Voice) + verb (III) + by + No + obj

(b) Mohan has abused him today.

* He has been abused by Mohan today.

(c) Mohan gave a book.

* A book was given by Mohan.

(d) Mohan helps him

* He is helped by Mohan.

Rule No (2):

(a) He doesn't help my brother in the class.

* My brother is not helped by him in the class.

(b) Did Maya play chess in her room?

* Was chess played by Maya in her room?

(c) Why did Maya help her?

Why was she helped by Maya?

(d) When does she call you.

When are you called by her?

Rule No(3):-

- (1) Who teaches English ?
 V-imp By whom is English taught ?

Who + By Whom + H.V + N.S + Verb(IIIrd) + Other words

Who + H.V + N.S + Verb(IIIrd) + other words + by

Example:- Who gave you this book ?

- ⇒ By whom were you given this book ?
 ⇒ By whom was this book given to you

Example:- Who is teaching them English ?

- ⇒ By whom are they being taught English ?
 ⇒ By whom is English being taught to them ?

Rule No(4):- (a) Read this book.

⇒ let + N.S + be + verb(IIIrd) + ----

⇒ let this book be read.

(b) Bring a glass of water.

⇒ let a glass of water be brought

⇒ You are ordered to bring a glass of water.

Rule No(5):-

(a) Please give me your pen.

* you are requested to give me a pen.

* Please / kindly → You are requested to

(b) Take your medicine in time (ATAT)

* you are advised to take your medicine in time

Rule No(6):- Subject + modals (Should / can / may) .

(N.S + modals + be + Verb(IIIrd) + by + NO

(a) You should provoke her (अकसाना - Provoke)
She should be provoked by you.

Rule No(7):-

(a) let him play chess .

let + N.S + be + Verb(IIIrd) + by + NO + OW

→ let Chess be played by him

Direct and Indirect

Assertive Sentence

Rule No(1):- (1) Mohan says "He played chess".

Mohan says that he played chess.

(2) Mohan said "He played chess".

R.V

R.S

Mohan said that he had played chess.

Says to - tells

Say to - tell

Said to - told

Reporting verb

Reported Speech:-

Verb Ist

Play / Plays

Played

Does not + verb Ist = Did not + Verb Ist form

is / am / are = was / were

has / have = had

has been / have been = had been

Verb (Ind form) → had + verb (III)

Did not + Verb (Ist form) → had not + Verb (III)

was / were → had been

had → had

had been → had been

Will	→	would
Shall	→	should
Can	→	could
may	→	might
would	→	would
Should	→	should
Could	→	could
might	→	might
used to	→	used to

Note: उपर्युक्त परिवर्तन Reported Speech में किये जाते हैं, जब Reporting verb में दिया गया है।

(a) Mahesh said to Rohan "He will help here."

Mahesh said to Rohan that he would help here.

Person	Subjective	Objective	Possessive Adjective	Possessive Pronoun	Self Pronoun
I (S)	I We	me us	my our	mine ours	myself ourselves
II (O)	you thou	you Thou	yours thy	yours thine	yourself/ yourselves Thyself
III (N)	He She it they	him her it their	His Her its their	his hers — theirs	himself herself itself themselves

Mohan said to jaya "I taught English".

Mohan told jaya that he had taught English.

Maya said "Rohan abuses you on the way".

Maya said that Rohan abused him on the way.

कुछ ऐसे समय हैं जिनमें समय तथा दूरी के आधार पर निम्न प्रकार से परिवर्तन करते हैं।

This = That

These = These

Here = There

Now = Then

Today = That day

Yesterday = The Previous day / last day.

Tomorrow = The following day.

Hence = Thence

This, here तथा Now किसी ऐसी वस्तु अथवा समय को व्यक्त करें जो वक्ता के समक्ष उपस्थित है। अथवा कार्य उसी पल ही तो इनमें परिवर्तन नहीं करते हैं।

Mohan said "I will win this election".

Mohan said that he would win this election.

Rule No (A) :- यदि Reported Speech से Universal, The truth, Habitual truth. (आदित सम्बंधी सत्य) Historical truth, Proverbs (कहावत). आदि भाव बोध हो, तो Reported Speech के Tense में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं करते हैं।

Mohan said "the sun rises in the east".

Mohan said that the sun rises in the east.

Maya said "Honesty is the best policy".

Maya said that honesty is the best policy.

Rule No (5):-

Interrogative Sentence

- (a) यदि Reported Speech helping verb से (is/am/are) प्रारंभ हो तो
(i) Reporting verb को asked या inquired of में बदल देते हैं।
(ii) Reporting verb तथा reported speech को जोड़ने के लिए who/whether का प्रयोग करते हैं।
(iii) If तथा whether के बाद वाक्य assertive (Sub + verb) बना देते हैं।
(iv) Pronoun तथा Tense के नियमों की अनुकरण करते हैं।

(1) Mahesh said "Have you complete your work".
Mahesh ~~said~~ asked if he had complete his work.

(b) यदि Question word (wh family) से वाक्य प्रारंभ हो तो -
Question word को Reporting verb तथा reporting speech से जोड़ने के लिए प्रयोग कर लेते हैं। विशेष नियम (v) के अनुसार होते हैं।

1) Maya said "Why does she play chess" ?
Maya asked why she played chess.

2) Maya said "Why does not she play chess" ?
Maya asked why she did not play chess.

3) Ramesh said "When has she helped you today" ?
Ramesh asked when she had helped him that day.

Rule No (6):-

Imperative Sentence

Identify → verb (1st form) + Object

→ Ordered / advised / requested / forbade

→ to से जोड़ेंगे।

Mohan said "Bring a glass of water".

Mohan ordered to bring a glass of water.

Jay said "Take your medicine on time".

Jay advised to take his medicine on time.

Mohan said "Please sing a song".

Mohan requested to sing a song.

Note:- Please & Kindly से होते हैं।

Mohan said "Don't stand in queue".

Mohan forbade to stand in queue.

Mohan ordered not to stand in queue.

Type-2 :- let us - starting

Proposed / suggested

that + they should / we should

Mahesh said "let's dance today".

Mahesh proposed that they should dance that day.

Type-3 :- let me - starting

→ Requested

→ to + let

- 11
- (1) Mayank said "let me help him".
→ Mayank requested to let him help him.

Type-4:- let + Noun/Pronoun/him/has/them.

→ ordered

→ that + sub + should

- (1) Mayank said "let Mohan help him".
Mayank ordered that Mohan should help him.

Rule No (7):-

Exclamatory Sentences

Started with - Alas! Hi! Oh!

→ Exclaimed with sorrow.

→ that + Subject.

- (1) Jay said "Alas! I have failed".
→ Jay exclaimed with sorrow he had failed.

Wow, Hurray!

mind blowing!

Super! Great!

exclaimed with

Excellent!

joy.

- (2) Jay said "Hurray! He has got success".
→ Jay mind exclaimed with joy that he had got success

Bravo, → exclaimed with applause well done!

- (3) Mohan said "Bravo! you have done well".
→ Mohan exclaimed with applause that he had done well.

Rule No (18):-

Optative Sentence

Sentence started with - May ----
wished / blessed / cursed / Prayed (may god ^{દેવે} ૫૨)
that + Subject.

Jay said, "May you get success".

Jay wished / blessed that he might get success soon.

Radha said "May you fail".

Radha cursed that he might fail.

Jay said "May God help you".

Jay Prayed that God might help him.

Mohan said, "What a man you are".

Mohan exclaimed with surprised that he was a great man.

Maya says, "How beautiful she is!"

Maya exclaimed with surprised that she was very beautiful.

What / How - ! → Exclaimed with Surprise.

How / What ^૫ ૫૨ Noun ^{દેવે} ૫૨ — great

Tense

Tenses can be divided into three parts.

(i) Present Tense

(ii) Past Tense

(iii) Future Tense.

Present Tense:- Present Tense can be defined as expression for activity that is currently in action or is habitually performed. It is used for a state that generally exists or is currently outgoing.

Simple Present Tense :-

Singular

Rule: Subject + V1 + s/es + Object

Example:- The girl sing a song.
Here the subject is Girl (Singular) and "s" has been added to the verb (sing) followed by the object (song)

Plural

Rule: Subject + V1 + Object

Example:- The girls sing a song.
Here the subject is Girls (Plural) and no changes have been made with V1 (first form of verb) and the object.

Present Continuous Tense :-

Rule: Subject + is/am/are + V1 + ing + Object

Example:- She is eating food.

Here the subject is She, followed by "is".
The first form of verb (V1) here is "eat" and "ing" has been added followed by the object "food".

Present Perfect Tense:-

Singular

Rule: Subject + has + V3 + Object

Example: He has cleaned the Utensils.

Here 'He' is the Subject + has "cleaned" is the third form of verb and utensils is the Object.

Plural

Rule: Subject + have + V3 + Object

Example: They have cleaned the Utensils.

Here "They" is the subject + have "cleaned" is the third form of verb and utensils is the object.

Present Perfect Continuous Tense:-

Singular

Rule: Subject + has been + V1 + ing + object

Example: She has been practising Since morning.

Here "She" is the Subject + has been followed by "ing" added to the first form of verb "Practise" and then the object.

Plural:

Rule: Subject + have been + V1 + ing + object

Example: They have been Practising Since morning.

Here "They" is the Subject + have been followed by "ing" added to the first form of verb "Practise" and then the object.

Past Tense:- An event or action that took place in the past can be referred to as the past tense. Below we have discussed in detail the four sub parts of past tense English grammar.

Simple Past tense:-

Rule: Subject + V2 + Object

For Example: He ran away.

Here the subject is "He" and "ran" is the second form of verb (V2) of "run" followed by the object.

Past Continuous Tense:-

Singular

Rule: Subject + was + V1 + ing + object

For example: She was going shopping.

Here, the subject is "She" + was. It is followed by the first form of verb (V1) "go" + "ing" and then the object "shopping".

Plural

Rule: Subject + were + V1 + ing + object

For Example: They were going shopping.

Here the subject is "They" + were followed by the first form of verb (V1) "go" + "ing" and then the object "shopping".

Past Perfect Tense:-

Rule: Subject + had + V3 + Object

For Example: Sumit had left the job.

Here the subject is "Sumit" + had. Then "left", which is the third form of verb (V3) "leave" is given by the followed by the object.

Past Perfect Continuous Tense:-

Rule: Subject + had been + V1 + ing + Object.

For Example:- They had been preparing for their performance for two months.

Here the Subject is "They" + had been:

It is followed by "preparing", which is the first form of verb (V1) of "Prepare" and then the object.

Future Tense:-

The action that are to take place in the future fall in the category of future Tense. We have discussed the sub parts of future below in the article, followed by the example for the same.

Simple future Tense:-

Rule: Subject + will/ shall + V1 + object.

For example: I will visit my uncle tomorrow.

Here, the Subject is "I" + will

It is followed by the first form of verb (V1) "visit" and then then the object.

Future Continuous Tense:-

Rule: Subject + will be/ shall be + V1 + ing + Object.

For Example:- I shall be going to the market tomorrow.

In this Example, the subject is "I" + shall be

Following it is the first form of verb (V1) "go" + ing and then the object.

Future Perfect Tense:-

Rule: Subject + will have / shall have + V3 + Object

For Example:- I shall have prepared the notes by tomorrow morning.

In this Example, the subject is "I" + shall have
It is followed by "prepared" which is the third form of verb (V3) "Prepare" and then the object.

Future Perfect Continuous Tense:-

Rule: Subject + will have been + V1 + ing + Object

For Example:- She will have been working here since 2013.

Here, the subject is "she" + will have been.

It is followed by the first form of verb "work" + ing

and then the object.

Article

There are two types of Articles.

Indefinite Article (A, an)

Definite Article (The)

How many articles are there?

There are three Articles.

How many types of Articles.

There are two types of Articles.

A

Singular noun से पहले

Countable noun से पहले

Constant sound से पहले

An

(a) Singular noun से पहले

(b) Countable noun से पहले

(c) vowel sound से पहले

Ex - An M.A

An L.L.B

An honest

Rule No (1):-

A unity of this group is praise worthy.

Article A/An का प्रयोग Singular noun से पहले करते हैं।

I saw a boy

He gave a pen yesterday

He gave pen yesterday (x)

Rule No (2):- यदि Singular noun से पहले adjective आरु तो article A/An का प्रयोग adjective से पहले तथा adjective के उच्चारण के अनुसार करते हैं।

I met a good boy. (✓)

I met an honest boy.

Rule No (3):- यदि Singular noun से पहले adjective आरु तथा adjective से पहले adverb आरु तो article A/An का प्रयोग adverb से पहले तथा adverb के उच्चारण के अनुसार करते हैं।

I met very a good boy. (x)

I met a very good boy.

She is very a very beautiful girl.

Rule No (4):- केवल adjective अथवा Adverb + Adjective से पहले article -a/an का प्रयोग नहीं करते।

Mohan is an honest. (x)

Mohan is a very honest. (x)

Note:- उपर्युक्त अक्षरों में किश गर adjective या adverb से पहले a/an नहीं गढ़ा है क्योंकि आगे Singular noun का प्रयोग नहीं

Rule No (5):-

I met a boy and a boy is honest. (x)

I met a boy and the boy is honest.

यदि किसी Singular Noun का प्रयोग दूसरी या अथवा Repeat किया जाऊ तो ऐसे Singular Noun के प्रयोग से पहले article the का प्रयोग करते हैं।

I saw an elephant. An elephant was

I saw an elephant. The elephant was.

Definite article :-

(The)

HE :- Historical Event (The first world war)

Historical building (The Taj Mahal)

Historical age / Period (The Victorian age)

Historical Place (The Panipat)

Historical Empire (The Mughal Empire)

Historical dynasty (The Gupta dynasty)

PAPA :- Political Party (BSP / SP)

अपने Hotel :- The Kanhaashyam Hotel

Restaurant :- Name of restaurant

Circus :- Name of Circus (The Gemini)

Cinema :- Name of Cinema (The PVR)

Theater :- Name of Theater (The Chandralok)

Club :- Name of Club (The Lion's Club)

T :- Name of Train

A :- Name of Aeroplane

S :- Name of Ship.

न रेलवे को N :- नया, नहर, न्युजोपर

D :- Direction (The east / west)

M :- Mountain (series) The Himalaya

order :- ordinal number (The first / The second)

(The one / two cardinal (x) १/२)

SI :- Scientific Invention (The microphone)

MI :- Musical Instrument (The dholak).

Unique (अद्वितीय) :- The Sun, The Earth

Great books:- The Geeta

Some Countries:- The USA, The netherland, The USSR
The Punjab, The westendies.

CHANDRANIL KUMAR
8400333254

Preposition

"Preposition is the word which used to make relation + noun, pronoun and other part of speech."

Ex:- The Son ~~of~~ my uncle.

The Son of my uncle (✓)

Rule No (1)

The use of between, among, and amongst

Between का प्रयोग दो के संबंध में, जब की among का प्रयोग दो से अधिक के संबंध में.

Ex:- Distribute more apples between Mohan and Sohan

(among, between).

Among का प्रयोग Consonant से प्रारंभ होने वाले शब्दों से पहले करते हैं, जब की amongst का प्रयोग vowel sound से प्रारंभ होने वाले शब्दों से पहले करते हैं।

Distribute three apples amongst our friends.

(between, among, amongst)

Distribute three apples among boys.

(between, among, amongst).

Note:- Among and Amongst का प्रयोग दो से अधिक के लिए होता है।

Note:- (i) Among the boys (✓)

(ii) Amongst the boys (✓)

(iii) Among the teachers (✓)

(iv) Amongst the teachers (✓)

Rule No(2):- Beside and Besides

Beside:- के साथ
Besides:- के अतिरिक्त

- (i) Besides your teachers, everyone attended the class. (Beside / Besides)
(ii) Mohan sat besides her in the class (beside / besides)

Rule No(3):- Wait for, Awaiting

- (i) Mohan is awaiting for you in the office (x)
→ Mohan is awaiting you in the office (✓)

(B) investigate into, investigate
(x) (✓)

- (i) He will investigate into this matter (x)
He will investigate this matter (✓)

(c) Inquire of a person (✓)
Inquire to his father (x)
Inquire to a person (x)

- (i) He inquire to his Brother (x)
He inquire of his Brother (✓)

Rule No(4):- In spite of = Dispite = Dispite of

- (i) Dispite of his help, he couldn't get success (x)
Dispite his help, he couldn't get success (✓)

Consist of = Comprise

- (i) This book comprise 4 Chapters (x)
→ This book consist of 4 Chapters (✓)

Rule No(5):-

Cope with :- सामंजस्य बनाना (condition)

Coped up with :- सामंजस्य बनाना (person)

He coped up with his wife (cope with / coped up with / coped up with).

He coped with bad condition.

Rule No(6):- Use of into, upon and off

He jumped into the well (into / off)

He jumped off the bridge (into / off)

The cat jumped upon the table (into / upon)

* into :- में :- motion (गति)

* off :- से :- motion (गति)

* upon :- के ऊपर :- motion (गति)

Rule No(7):- Use of at, in and on

At (अः)

at 5'o clock

at noon (✓)

at night (✓)

at midnight (✓)

in (इं)

in January

in winter season

in 1999, in today

in two days.

in the morning.

on (ऑ) - Time

on Monday

On 15th August

Your brother will come on Monday. (at, on, in).

Rule No(8):-

at और in का प्रयोग (Place के संबंध में).

at the Station

at the airport

at the bus-stand

at the Plat-form

at the corner

at the Coaching

in India / in America

in U.P.

in Delhi

in the villages

in the town

in the garden

Villages / town / district के नाम से पहले at का प्रयोग करते हैं।

at Allahabad in U.P (at + small place)

at U.P in India (at + big place)

at Handia in Allahabad in U.P

come / go + to + place आने जाने के संबंध में:

Rule No (9):-

For (से)

Period of time
for 2 seconds
for 2 minutes
for 2 hours
for 2 days
for 2 weeks
for 2 months
for 2 years
for 2 decades
for 2 centuries

Since (से)

Point of time
Since 2 o'clock
Since morning
Since Friday
Since January
Since birthday
Since republic day
Since diwali
Since Arrival / Departure
आगमन / प्रस्थान

From (से)

Point of time
from
from
from
from
from
from
from
from

Since का प्रयोग Point of time, सभी Perfect and perfect continuous tense में करते हैं।

from:- you should go to chandica institute from Monday.
He should live in Allahabad. (Since / from)

Since:- He is playing since morning.
He has been playing since morning.
He has abused her since morning.

Rule No (10):- The use of on, Over, Above.

The Use of on - (पर) वस्तु touch में रहेगी।

Ex:- There is a cap on his head (Over / On)

The use of over - (के ऊपर) वस्तु touch में नहीं रहेगी

Ex:- There is a fan over his head (On / Over / Above)

The Use of above:- (के ऊपर) अत्यधिक दूरी

Ex:- There is sky above us (On / Over / Above)

Note:- The Sun come over us at noon (Over / Above).

(सीधे सिर के सिध में ऊपर है।)

Rule NO (11):- Trick : of

अवे

Aware of

अफ्रिदा

Affraid of

फिज

fond of

ला

Lack of

अभी

Accuse of

ऐसा AC

Proud of

Product

Acquit of

लाऊंगा कि

ऐसे

Sure of
certain of

Swice

certain

आ जाएगा और

Guilty of

Guilty व

Complain of (something)

Complain गेह

Complaint against (someone)

करेगा

Complain to (Someone).

Became
बेता अभ्यास
Diet तथा
tired के
लिखते हैं

Became of
Diet of (cancer disease).
Died for his country.
Tired of

Rule No (12):-

Active { He married Radha } ✓ यहाँ to या with का प्रयोग
{ Radha married him } ✓ गलत है

Passive { Radha was married with him }
{ He was married to Radha }

Note:- अगर लड़की है तो बाद में to लगाना (यहाँ लड़की Radha है).
अगर लड़का है तो with लगाना (यहाँ लड़का him है).

with → boy
to → Girl.

Rule No (13):-

- (i) Blind of one eye
 - (ii) Blind in the left eye.
 - (iii) Blind with both eye
 - (iv) Blind to one's fault (गलती के प्रति अंधा होना).
- Ex:- He is blind to his son's fault.

Rule No (14):-

Reply on :- बिगड़ होना

Insist on :- जोर देना

Affiliated to :- सम्बोधित होना

Chandra institute is affiliated to Swami Vivekanant University.

Conjunction

"Conjunction is a word which is used to add two words, two phrases and two sentences."

There are two types of Conjunction.

- 1) Co-ordinate Conjunction
- 2) Sub-ordinate Conjunction

Coordinating Conjunction

A Coordinating Conjunction joins together clauses of the same Parts of the speech i.e. adverb - adverb, noun - noun, adjective - adjective. E.g. He came to meet me, but I was not at home.

Subordinating Conjunction

A Subordinating conjunction joins a clause to another on which it depends for its full meaning. E.g. Since I was busy, I could not call you up.

Rule No (1):- The Conjunction both is followed by and.

Eg:- He is both intelligent and hard working.

Rule No (2):- The Conjunction so as/as ... as is used to make comparison between two persons and things.

Eg:- He is not so good as you.

But as ... as is used in both affirmative and negative sentences.

Eg: He is as good as you.

He is not as good as you.

Rule No(3):- Although / Though is followed by yet or a comma.

Eg: Though he worked hard, he failed.

Although these books are costly, yet the student buy them because they are useful.

Rule No(4):- Always use the correct pair.

No sooner --- than

Hardly --- when or before

Scarcely --- when or before

Barely --- when or before.

Eg: No sooner had he solved the riddle than he was applauded.

Hardly had I come out of the room.

before I saw him dying.

Scarcely had he asked the question

when Agnes slapped him

Barely had he bought the car before it was stolen.

Hardly, Scarcely and barely are not negative words. Do not use not, no, never with the clause containing these words. If a sentence starts with a negative word, use inversion form i.e. helping verb before the subject.

Rule No (5):- Least is followed by Should or first form of verb. Least is a negative word. Do not use not, never, no with least.

Eg:- Walk carefully least he should fall.
Walk carefully lest he fall.

Rule No (6):- Until is time oriented and unless is action oriented. Until and unless are negative words. Do not use not, never, no, with the clause containing these words. Eg:- Wait here until I return.
Unless you work hard, you will not Pass.

Rule No (7):- In affirmative sentences doubt and doubtful are followed by if / whether. In negative or interrogative sentences doubt and doubtful are followed by that.

Eg:- I doubt if he will come.

I do not doubt that he will come.

Rule No (8):- Always use the correct pair not only but also

Eg:- He Cheated not only his friend but also his parents.

Rule No (9):- Between is followed by and from is followed by to.

Eg:- you will have to choose between good and bad.
She keeps singing from morning to evening.

Rule No (10):- Neither of means none of the two. When more than two persons or things are present none of is used.

Either of means one of the two. When more than two persons or things are present one of is used.

Eg:- None of his friends helped him.

One of the student of your class is responsible for the loss.

Rule No (11):- Do not use seldom or ever in place of seldom or never.

Eg:- The national network seldom or never telecasts good programmes.

Rule No (12):- After rather / other, the subordinating conjunction than should be used.

Eg:- He has no other object than to get a handsome job.
I would rather buy a scooter than a cycle.

Adjective

An adjective describes or modifies nouns and pronouns in a sentence. It normally indicates quality, size, shape, duration, feelings, contents and more about a noun or pronoun. Eg:- The team has a dangerous batsman

Types of Adjective

Descriptive adjectives

Quantitative adjectives

Proper adjectives

Demonstrative adjectives

Possessive adjectives

Interrogative adjectives

Indefinite adjectives

Articles

Compound adjectives

Descriptive Adjectives

A descriptive adjective is a word which describes noun and pronouns. Most of the adjectives belong in this type. These adjectives provide information and attribute to the noun/pronouns they modify or describe. Descriptive adjectives are also called qualitative adjectives.

Eg:- I have a fast car (The word 'fast' is describing an attribute of the car)

Quantitative Adjectives

A quantitative adjective provides information about the quality of the noun/pronoun. This type belongs to the question category of 'how much' and 'how many'.

Eg:- I have 20 bucks in my wallet.

Proper Adjectives

Proper adjectives are the adjective form of proper noun. When proper nouns modify or describe other

Nouns/Pronouns, they become proper adjectives. 'Proper' means 'specific' rather than 'general' or 'palite'.

Eg:- American cars are very strong.

Demonstrative Adjectives

A demonstrative adjective directly refers to something or someone.

Demonstrative adjectives include the words: this, that, these, those.

A demonstrative pronoun works also alone and does not precede a noun, but a demonstrative adjective always comes before the word it modifies.

Eg:- That building is so gorgeously decorated.

Possessive Adjectives

A possessive adjective provides indicates possession or ownership & suggests the belongingness of something to someone/something.

Some of the most used possessive adjectives are my, he's, her, our, their, your.

All these adjectives always come before a noun. Unlike possessive pronouns, these words demand a noun after them.

Eg: My car is parked outside.

Interrogative Adjectives

An Interrogative Adjectives asks a question. An Interrogative adjective must be followed by a noun or a pronoun. The interrogative adjectives are: which, what, whose. Those words will not be considered as adjectives if a noun does not follow right after them. 'whose' also belongs to the possessive adjective type. Eg: Whose car is this?

Indefinite Adjectives

An Indefinite adjective describes or modifies a noun unspecifically. They provide indefinite / unspecific information about the noun. The common indefinite adjectives are few, many, much, most, all, any, each, every, either, nobody, several, some etc. Eg: I gave some candy to her.

Articles

Articles also modify the nouns. So articles are also adjectives. Articles determine the specification of nouns. 'A' and 'an' are used to refer to an unspecific noun and 'the' is used to refer to a specific noun. Eg:- An electronic product should always be handled with care.

Compound Adjectives

When compound nouns / combined words modify other nouns; they become a compound adjectives. This type of adjective usually combines more than one word into a single lexical unit and modifies a noun. They are often separated by a hyphen or joined together by a quotation mark. Eg:- I have a broken-down sofa.

The Degree of Adjectives

Positive Degree

He is a good boy.

Comparative Degree

He is better than any other boy.

Superlative

He is the best boy.

Rule No(1):-

as + positive + as ----

So + positive + so ----

Ex:- (i) He is as letter as Mohan (x)

(comparative)

- He is as good as Mohan (✓)

Rule No(2):-

--- Comparative + than ---

Ex:- (i) Rohan is good than your younger brother (x).

(ii) Rohan is better than your younger brother (✓)

Rule No(3):-

--- the + Superlative ---

Ex:- (i) Jaya is the best girl in this class

Rule No(4):-

Positive + and + Positive ---

Comparative and Comparative

Superlative and Superlative

(i) Mohan is good and taller than Rohan (x)

→ Mohan is better and taller than Rohan (✓)

Rule No(5):-

Senior / junior / inferior / Superior / prefer /
Preferable के लिए than का प्रयोग नहीं करें।
प्रयोग करें।

(i) My brother is Senior than your brother (x)

My brother is Senior to your brother (✓)

My brother is ^{OR} Senior to yours.

Rule No(6):-

- (1) Positive:- Maya is as tall as Radha.
Comparative:- Radha is not taller than Maya.
- (2) Positive:- Rohan is as clever as Sohan.
Comparative:- Sohan is not cleverer than Rohan.
- (3) Positive:- Sohan is not braver than Rohan.
Comparative:- Rohan is as brave as Sohan.

* Rule No(7):-

few / a few / the few

countable noun.

few :- कुछ (न के बराबर) :- कार्य नही होगा
a few :- कुछ :- कार्य होगा
the few :- कुछ :- जितना है सब

Note:- few, a few तथा the few का प्रयोग Countable noun के साथ होता है।

Ex:- There are few Students, so I will not teach.

Ex:- There are a few Students, so I will teach.

Ex:- He gave the few pens he had.

Rule No(8):-

little / a little / the little

(Uncountable noun)

(i) little:- थोड़ा सा (न के बराबर) :- कार्य नही होगा ।

(ii) a little:- थोड़ा सा :- कार्य होगा ।

(iii) the little:- थोड़ा सा :- जितना है सब

little, a little तथा the little का प्रयोग Uncountable noun के साथ होता है।

(i) I have little milk so, I can't make a cup of tea.

(ii) I have a little milk so, I can make a cup of tea.

(iii) He gave the little milk he had.

V.V gmp

Ex:- Will you give me a little milk?

(a little, little, few, a few)

V.V gmp

Ex:- Will you give me a few pens.

Adverb

Adverb is a word which is used to qualify action, adjective and itself.

Rule No(1):- When it qualifies action.

Ex:- Rohan taught well.

Ans - well.

Ex:- He ran fast.

Ans - fast.

Ex:- He walked carefully.

Ans - carefully.

Ex:- He helped honestly.

Ans - Honestly.

Note:- उपर्युक्त उदाहरणों में दिये गए well, fast, carefully व honesty, adverb हैं क्योंकि ये action को qualify कर रहे हैं।

Rule No(2):- When it qualifies an adjective.

Ex:- Mohan is very honest = very (adverb)

Radha is too clever = too (adverb).

Note:- उपर्युक्त उदाहरणों में दिये गए very तथा too adjective को विशेषता बता रहे हैं अतः इन्हें adverb कहते हैं।

Rule No(3):- When it qualifies itself.

(i) He went very fast.

(ii) He taught very well.

Note:- उपर्युक्त उदाहरणों में दिया गया very adverb है क्योंकि ये adverb को qualify करते हैं.

Rule No (4):-

Adverb of manner

well, fast, sincerely,
honestly, beautifully,
carefully, heartily

Adverb of Place

Here, There,
Over here,
Over there

Adverb of time

Today, Tomorrow,
yesterday, morning

Note:-

lovely:- adjective.

lovingly:- adverb.

Ex:- Today well she here taught (correct this)

She taught well here today.

* time में वाक्य में या तो सबसे पहले या सबसे बाद में आता है।

Rule No (5):- Enough

Ex:- There is enough water (✓) enough - adjective

* Noun के साथ enough पहले आरगा।

Ex:- Maya taught enough well (x)

* adjective या a adverb के साथ बाद में आरगा।

Ex:- He taught well enough = both were adverb.

* जो संज्ञा को विशेषता बताएगा - adjective.

जो क्रिया को विशेषता बताएगा - adverb.

Note:- Enough का प्रयोग यदि noun के साथ किया जाए तो इसे noun से पहले लिखते हैं। तथा Enough का प्रयोग adjective या adverb के साथ किया जाए तो इसे बाद में लिखते हैं।

Ex:- She is enough beautiful.

⇒ She is beautiful enough.

Ex:- He is enough honest.

⇒ He is honest enough.

11

Rule No(1):- (i) ^{v.gmp} He's too weak to walk.

Transform: $\downarrow$ so $\downarrow$ that + subject + can't/couldn't
He is so weak that he can't walk.

(ii) Radha is too weak to walk

Radha is so weak that she can't walk.

Rule No (2): (i) My grandfather was ~~so~~ old that he could not walk too to

Transform:

My grandfather was too old to walk.

Rule No(3):- (i) She is beautiful.

Transformer:- She is not ugly.

(ii) Man is mortal. (मरणशील)

Transform:- Man is not immortal (antonyms) use.

Rule No(4):- (i) In spite of his hard work, he could not pass the examination.

Transform:- Though he work hard, yet (or,) could 't pass examination.

Synthesis

Rule No (1):- (i) I met a man. He was blind.
⇒ I met a blind man.
(ii) I saw a boy, he was lame. (लगाई)
⇒ I saw a lame boy.

Rule No(2):-

(i) I bought a pen. I bought a book.
⇒ I bought a pen and a book.

जब एक ही व्यक्ति के गुणों को बात को जोड़ तो केवल एक (ए) article का प्रयोग करेंगे।

Ex (i) Mohan is a teacher and writer (✓)
Mohan is a teacher and a writer (x)

(ii) I took tea. I took toast.
I took tea and toast.

Rule No(3):- (i) He is poor. He is honest.
⇒ He is poor but He is honest.
⇒ Although he is poor yet he is honest.

Rule No(4):- (i) Mohan will not go to school. He is ill.
⇒ Mohan will not go to school because he is ill.

Simple, Compound, Complex Sentences

A Simple Sentence consist of only one clause.

A Compound Sentence consist of two or more the independent clauses. A Complex Sentence must at least one independent clause, plus at least one dependent clause. Sentence (1) is an example of a Simple Sentence.

Compound Sentence की पहचान:-

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| (i) Neither - nor | (vi) or and but - |
| (ii) Either - or | (vii) No sooner - than |
| (iii) not only - but also | (viii) Hardly - when |
| (iv) Both - and | (ix) Scarcely - when |
| (v) whether - or | (x) although - yet |

Complex Sentence की पहचान:-

If - यदि

untill - जब तक नहीं

unless - अगर नहीं

that - कि

what - क्या

when - कब

where - कहाँ

Providing that - वहीँ कि

Provided that -

On Condition that - यदि

In case - यदि

Suppose - यदि

One-Word Substitution

A person who does not believe in the existence of God
Atheist

A person who is versed in anatomy.
Anatomist

Astronomer

The letter which does not be as the name of the writer.

Anonymous

A person who studied plant.

Botanist

A list of Books

Catalogue

which or who cannot be conquered

Invincible

which is fit to eat or consume

Edible

Not liable to error or mistake.

Infallible

A child born after the death of his father

Posthumous Child

Festival of hundredth anniversary.

Centenary

Yearly return of the date of an event.

Anniversary

A person who travels on foot.

Pedestrian

A person who totally abstains from alcohol.

Teetotaler

14) A medicine that kills the germs

A Pesticide

15) A piece of land surrounded by water

A Island

16) A person who is proficient in many languages

A Linguist

17) Which is contrary to law

A Illegal

18) Which cannot be corrected

A Incorrigible

19) Which can be seen through

A Transparent

20) Murder of oneself

A Suicide

21) Ellipse of the sun

A Solar Ellipse

22) Ellipse of the moon

A Lunar Ellipse

23) A person who believes the existence of God

A Theist

24) A person with long experience

A Veteran

25) A person whose wife is dead

A Widower

Homophones

Accept:- I gladly accept your invitation.

Except:- Except my wife all will attend your function.

Accident:- Three persons were killed in a bus accident today.

Incident:- There are some memorable incident in the life of every Person.

Child-dish:- Now you are grown up. Don't be child-dish.

Childlike:- In meditation always be child-like.

Casual:- You may take casual leave any time.

Causal:- There is a causal relationship b/w our deeds and our fortune.

Cell:- All the prisoners are sent to their cells in the night.

Sell:- Do you want to sell your house.

Eminent:- Mukesh was an eminent singer of India.

Imminent:- If mass copying is not checked, the fall in education is imminent.

Bail:- This murderer may be released on bail.

Bale:- I purchased one bale of coarse cloth from the cotton mill.

Dose:- Take three doses of this medicine everyday.

Doze:- In summer many people doze of noon.

Career:- The owners of private carriers are on a living strike.

Career:- Tom's career was not very impressive.

Site:- This site is suitable for a shop.

Cite:- The saint like to cite from religious scriptures.

Sight:- The sight of snow cover peak is worth seeing.

Dye:- Do you dye your hair every month?

Die:- Everyone of us has to die one day or the other.

12) Eligible:- You are eligible for the post of C-I-D inspector.
Illegible:- your handwriting is illegible.

13) Dear:- My dear friend, you are a bit late
Deer:- A deer runs very fast.

14) Defer:- The Prime Minister deferred his visit to Pakistan.
Differ:- Many people differ from me on his point.

15) Decease:- Untimely decease of my father was a great loss to our family.

Disease:- Cancer is a fatal disease.

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Synonyms

Adept	Expert, Skilful
Apology	Pardon, Excuse, regret
Arrogance	Pride, insolence
Allow	Permit.
Ascent	rising
Assent	consent
Abandon	forsake, give up, leave
Abstain	refrain
Admit	acknowledge, confess
Astonishment	Surprise
Amusement	Entertainment
Abolish	repeal
Aid	help
Abdicate	Resign, leave
Absurd	insensate, unreasonable
Bravery	valour, Boldness
Build	Construct
Bane	curse, harm, mischief
Belief	faith, trust, confidence
Beautiful	handsome, charming, pretty
Beef	concise
Busy	Engaged, occupied, employed
Capture	arrest, seize
Calamity	disaster.

Antonyms

Albhor	Love
Allow	Disallow
Accept	Refuse, Reject
Adversity	Prosperity
Arrival	Departure
Approve	condemn
Ascent	Descent
Aware	unaware, Ignorant
Ancient	Modern
Absent	Present
Adequate	Inadequate, Insufficient
Advance	Retreat
Armament	Disarmament
Absurd	Reasonable
Acquite	convict
Accurate	Inaccurate
Acknowledge	Deny
Attack	Defend
Attack	Defence
Alert	careless
Ambiguous	clear
Barren	fertile
Blessing	curse
Bravery	cowardice
Back	Front
Alive	Dead